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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

LETTER of JUNIUS.

To the Right Honourable Lord MANSFIELD.

My LORD,

THE appearance of this letter will attract the curiosity of the public, and command even your Lordship's attention. I am considerably in your debt, and shall endeavour, once for all, to balance the account. Accept of this address, my Lord, as a prologue to more important scenes, in which you will probably be called upon to act or suffer.

You will not question my veracity, when I assure you, that it has not been owing to any particular respect for your person, that I have abstained from you so long. Besides the distress and danger with which the press is threatened, when your Lordship is party, and the party is to be judge, I confess I have been deterred by the difficulty of the task. Our language has no term of reproach, the mind has no idea of detestation, which has not already been happily applied to you, and exhausted. Ample justice has been done by abler pens than mine, to the separate merits of your life and character. Let it be my humble office to collect the scattered sweets, till their united virtue tortures the sense.

Permit me to begin with paying a just tribute to Scotch sincerity, wherever I find it. I own I am not apt to confide in the professions of Gentlemen of that country, and when they smile, I feel an involuntary emotion to guard myself against mischief. With this general opinion of an ancient nation, I always thought it much to your Lordship's honour, that, in your earlier days, you were but little infected with the prudence of your country. You had some original attachments, which you took every proper opportunity to acknowledge. The liberal spirit of youth prevailed over your native discretion. Your zeal in the cause of an unhappy Prince, was expressed with the sincerity of wine, and some of the solemnities of religion. This, I conceive, is the most amiable point of view, in which your character has appeared. Like an honest man you took that part in politics, which might have been expected from your birth, education, country, and connections. There was something generous in your attachment to the banished House of Stuart. We lament the mistakes of a good man, and do not begin to detest him until he affects to renounce his principles. Why did you not adhere to that loyalty you once professed? Why did you not follow the example of your worthy brother? With him you might have shared in the honour of the Pretender's confidence—with him you might have preserved the integrity of your character, and England, I think, might have spared you without regret. Your friends will say, perhaps, that although you deserted the fortune of your liege Lord, you have adhered firmly to the principles which drove his father from the Throne; that without openly supporting the person, you have done essential service to the cause, and consoled yourself for the loss of a favourite family, by reviving and establishing the maxims of their government. This is the way in which a Scotchman's understanding corrects the error of his heart. My Lord, I acknowledge the truth of the defence, and can trace it through all your conduct. I see through your whole life one uniform plan to enlarge the power of the Crown, at the expence of the liberty of the subject. To this object your thoughts, words, and actions, have been constantly directed. In contempt or ignorance of the common law of England, you have made it your study to introduce into the court, where you preside, maxims of jurisprudence unknown to Englishmen. The Roman code, the law of nations, and the opinion of foreign civilians, are your perpetual theme; but who ever heard you mention Magna Charta, or the Bill of Rights, with approbation or respect? By such treacherous arts the noble simplicity and free spirit of our Saxon laws were first corrupted. The Norman conquest was not complete, until Norman lawyers had introduced their laws, and reduced slavery to a system. This one leading principle directs your interpretation of the laws, and accounts for your treatment of juries. It is not in political questions only (for there the courtier might be forgiven) but let the cause be what it may, your understanding is equally on the rack, either to contract the power of the jury, or to mislead their judgment. For the truth of this assertion, I appeal to the doctrine you delivered in Lord Grosvenor's cause. An action for criminal conversation being brought by a Peer against a Prince of the Blood, you were daring enough to tell the jury that, in fixing the damages, they were to pay no regard to the quality or fortune of the parties; that it was a trial between A and B; that they were to consider the offence in a moral light only, and give no greater damages to a Peer of the Realm than to the meanest mechanic. I shall not attempt to refute a doctrine, which, if it was meant for law, carries falsehood and absurdity upon the face of it; but, if it was meant for a declaration of your political creed, is clear and consistent. Under an arbitrary government, all ranks and distinctions are confounded. The honour of a Nobleman is no more considered than the reputation of a peasant, for, with different liveries, they are equally slaves.

Even in matters of private property we see the same bias and inclination to depart from the decisions of your predecessors, which you certainly ought to receive as evidence of the common law. Instead of those certain, positive rules, by which the judgment of a court of law should invariably be determined, you have fondly introduced your own unsettled notions of equity and substantial justice. Decisions given upon such principles do not alarm the public so much as they ought, because the consequence and tendency of each particular instance is not observed or regarded. In the mean time the practice gains ground; the Court of King's Bench becomes a Court of Equity, and the Judge, instead of consulting strictly the law of the land, refers only to the wisdom of the court, and to the purity of his own conscience. The name of Mr. Justice Yates will naturally revive in your mind some of those emotions of fear and detestation, with which you always beheld him. That great lawyer, that honest man, saw your whole conduct in the light that I do. After years of ineffectual resistance to the pernicious principles introduced by your Lordship, and uniformly supported by your *humble friends* upon the Bench, he determined to quit a court, whose proceedings and decisions he could neither assent to with honour, nor oppose with success.

The injustice done to an individual is sometimes of service to the public. Facts are apt to alarm us more than the most dangerous principles. The sufferings and firmness of a printer have roused the public attention. You knew and felt that your conduct would not bear a parliamentary inquiry, and you hoped to escape it by the meanest, the basest sacrifice of dignity and consistency, that ever was made by a great Magistrate. Where was your firmness, where was that vindictive spirit, of which we have seen so many examples, when a man, so inconsiderable as Bingley, could force you to confess, in the face of this country, that, for two years together, you had illegally deprived an English subject of his liberty, and that he had triumphed over you at last? Yet I own, my Lord, that your's is not an uncommon character. Women, and men like women, are timid, vindictive, and irresolute. Their passions counteract each other, and make the same creature at one moment hateful, at another contemptible. I fancy, my Lord, some time will elapse before you venture to commit another Englishman for refusing to answer interrogatories.

The doctrines you have constantly delivered in cases of a libel, is another powerful evidence of a settled plan to contract the legal power of juries, and to draw questions, inseparable from fact, within the *arbitrium* of the court. Here, my Lord, you have fortune on your side. When you invade the province of the jury, in matter of libel, you, in effect, attack the liberty of the press, and with a single stroke, wound two of your greatest enemies at once. In some instances you have succeeded, because jurymen are too often ignorant of their own rights, and too apt to be awed by the authority of a Chief Justice. In other criminal prosecutions, the malice of the design is confessedly as much the subject of consideration to a jury as the certainty of the fact. If a different doctrine prevails in the case of libels, why should it not extend to *all* criminal cases? Why not to capital offences? I see no reason (and I dare say you will agree with me, that there is no good one) why the life of the subject should be better protected against you, than his liberty or property. Why should you enjoy the full power of pillory, fine, and imprisonment, and not be indulged with hanging or transportation? With your Lordship's fertile genius, and merciful disposition, I can conceive such an exercise of the power you have, as could hardly be aggravated by that which you have not.

But, my Lord, since you have laboured (and not unsuccessfully) to destroy the substance of the *trial*, Why should you suffer the form of the *verdict* to remain? Why force twelve honest men, in palpable violation of their oaths, to pronounce their fellow subject a *guilty* man, when, almost at the same moment, you forbid their inquiring into the only circumstance, which in the eye of law and reason constitutes guilt,—the malignity or innocence of his intentions?—But I understand your Lordship.—If you could succeed in making the trial by jury useless and ridiculous, you might then with greater safety introduce a bill into Parliament for enlarging the jurisdiction of the court, and extending your favourite trial by interrogatories to every question, in which the life or liberty of an Englishman is concerned.

Your charge to the jury, in the prosecution against Almon and Woodfall, contradicts the highest legal authorities, as well as the plainest dictates of reason. In Miller's case, and still more expressly in that of Baldwin, you have proceeded a step farther, and grossly contradicted yourself.—You may know perhaps, though I do not mean to insult you by an appeal to your experience, that the language of truth is uniform and consistent. To depart from it safely requires memory and discretion. In the two last trials your charge to the jury began, as usual, with assuring them that they had nothing to do with the law,—that they were to find the bare fact, and not concern themselves about the legal inferences drawn from it, or the degree of the defendant's guilt.——That far you were consistent with your former practice.—But how will you account for the conclusion? You told the jury that, "if after all, they would take upon themselves to determine the law, *they might do it*, but they must be very sure that they determined agreeably to law, for it touched their consciences, and they acted at their peril." If I understand your first proposition, you meant to affirm, that the jury were not competent judges of the law in the criminal case of a libel;—that it did not fall within *their* jurisdiction; and that, with respect *to them*, the malice or innocence of the defendant's intentions would be a question *coram non judice*—But the second proposition clears away your own difficulties, and restores the jury to all their judicial capacities. You make the competence of the court to depend upon the legality of the decision. In the first instance you deny the power absolutely. In the second, you admit the power, provided it be legally exercised.—Now, my Lord, without pretending to reconcile the distinctions of Westminster-Hall with the simple information of common sense, or the integrity of fair argument, I shall be understood by your Lordship, when I assert that, if a jury, or any other Court of Judicature (for jurors are judges) have no right to understand a cause, or question of law, it signifies nothing whether their decision be or be not according to law. Their decision is in itself a mere nullity;—the parties are not bound to submit to it; and, if the jury run any risk of punishment, it is not for pronouncing a corrupt or illegal verdict, but for the illegality of meddling with a point, on which they have no legal authority to decide.

I cannot quit this subject without reminding your Lordship of the case of Mr. Benson. Without offering any legal objection, you ordered a special juryman to be set aside in a cause, where the King was prosecutor. The novelty of the fact required explanation. Will you condescend to tell the world by what law or custom you were authorised to make a peremptory challenge of a juryman? The parties indeed have this power, and perhaps your Lordship, having accustomed yourself to unite the characters of judge and party, may claim it in virtue of the new capacity you have assumed, and profit by your own wrong. The time, within which you might have been punished for this daring attempt to pack a jury, is, I fear, elapsed; but no length of time shall erase the record of it.

The mischiefs you have done this country are not confined to your interpretation of the laws, you are a Minister, my Lord, and, as such, have long been consulted. Let us candidly examine what use you have made of your ministerial influence. I will not descend to little matters, but come at once to those important points, on which your resolution was waited for, on which the expectation of your opinion kept a great part of the nation in suspence.——A constitutional question arises upon a declaration of the law of Parliament, by which the freedom of election, and the birthright of the subject were supposed to have been invaded.—The King's servants are accused of violating the constitution.—The nation is in a ferment.—The ablest men of all parties engage in the question, and exert their utmost abilites in the discussion of it.—What part has the honest Lord Mansfield acted? As an eminent judge of the law, his opinion would have been respected.—As a Peer, he had a right to demand an audience of his Sovereign, and inform him that his Ministers were pursuing unconstitutional measures.—Upon other occasions, my Lord, you have no difficulty in finding your way into the closet. The pretended neutrality of belonging to no party will not save your reputation. In questions merely political, an honest man may stand neuter. But, the laws and constitution are the general property of the subject;—not to defend is to relinquish;—and who is there so senseless as to renounce his share in a common benefit, unless he hopes to profit by a new division of the spoil. As a Lord of Parliament you were repeatedly called upon to condemn or defend the new law declared by the House of Commons. You affected to have scruples, and every expedient was attempted to remove them.—The question was proposed and urged to you in a thousand different shapes.——Your prudence still supplied you with evasion;—your resolution was invincible. For my own part, I am not anxious to penetrate this solemn secret. I care not to whose wisdom it is intrusted, nor how soon you carry it with you to your grave. You have betrayed your opinion by the very care you have taken to conceal it. It is not from Lord Mansfield that we expect any reserve in declaring his real sentiments in favour of government, or in opposition to the people; nor is it difficult to account for the different motions of a timid, dishonest heart, which neither has virtue enough to acknowledge truth, nor courage to contradict it.——Yet you continue to support an administration which you know is universally odious, and which, on some occasions, you yourself speak of with contempt.

You would fain be thought to take no share in government, while, in reality, you are the main spring of the machine.——Here too we trace the *little*, prudential policy of a Scotchman. Instead of acting that open, generous part which becomes your rank and station, you meanly skulk into the closet, and give your Sovereign such advice, as you have not spirit to avow or defend. You secretly engross the power, while you decline the title of Minister; and though you dare not be Chancellor, you know how to secure the emoluments of the office.—Are the seals to be for ever in commission, that you may enjoy five thousand pounds a year? I beg pardon, my Lord; your fears have interpreted at last, and forced you to resign.—The object of continuing Speaker of the House of Lords, upon such terms, was too formidable to be resisted. What a multitude of bad

paſſions are forced to ſubmit to a conſtitutional infirmity: But, though you have relinquiſhed the ſalary, you ſtill aſſume the rights of a Miniſter.—Your conduct, it ſeems, muſt be defended in Parliament.—For what other purpoſe is your wretched friend, that miſerable Serjeant, poſted to the Houſe of Commons? Is it in the abilities of Mr. Leigh to defend the great Lord Mansfield?—Or is he only the Punch of the puppet ſhow, to ſpeak as he is prompted by the CHIEF JUGGLER behind the curtain?

In public affairs, my Lord, cunning, let it be ever ſo well wrought, will not conduct a man honourably through life. Like bad money, it may be current for a time, but it will ſoon be cried down. It cannot conſiſt with a liberal ſpirit, though it be ſometimes united with extraordinary qualifications. When I acknowledge your abilities, you may believe I am ſincere. I feel for human nature when I ſee a man, ſo gifted as you are, deſcend to ſuch vile practice.—Yet do not ſuffer your vanity to conſole you too ſoon. Believe me, my good Lord, you are not admired in the ſame degree, in which you are deteſted. It is only the partiality of your friends that balances the defects of your heart with the ſuperiority of your underſtanding. No learned man, even among your own tribe, thinks you qualified to preſide in a Court of Common Law. Yet it is confeſſed that, under *Juſtinian*, you might have made an incomparable *Prætor*.—It is remarkable enough, but I hope not ominous, that the laws you underſtand beſt, and the judges you affect to admire moſt, flouriſhed in the decline of a great empire, and are ſuppoſed to have contributed to its fall.

Here, my Lord, it may be proper for us to pauſe together. It is not for my own ſake that I wiſh you to conſider the delicacy of your ſituation. Beware how you indulge the firſt emotions of your reſentment. This paper is delivered to the world, and cannot be recalled. The perſecution of an innocent printer cannot alter facts, nor refute arguments.—Do not furniſh me with farther materials againſt yourſelf.—An honeſt man, like the true religion, appeals to the underſtanding, or modeſtly confides in the internal evidence of his conſcience. The impoſtor, employs force inſtead of argument, impoſes ſilence where he cannot convince, and propagates his character by the ſword. JUNIUS.

THE K--G's ANSWER TO JUNIUS,

Of the 8th of MARCH *laſt.*

Taken from a late ENGLISH PAPER.

Faction may be reſembled to bodies in their deſcent; their motion is increaſed in proportion to the ſpace they fall through. No great degree of ſagacity was requiſite to foretell, that a writer, who had malevolently attacked the greateſt Officers of State, would at laſt lay his hand upon the Throne, and ſhake even the Monarch, who wiſhed he would not forfeit every title to clemency. An animated file is far from inveſting a ſubject with a right to raiſe himſelf upon a level with his Sovereign, and to arraign his conduct in terms that ſhew a total diſregard both to decency and allegiance; but ſuppoſing ſuch an outrage could at any time exiſt, ſuppoſing the Sovereign ſhould lay aſide the ſceptre, and deſcend to the character of a fellow ſubject, he might expreſs himſelf in terms of this kind; which, though abſtracted from the forms of Royalty, might ſtill convey his ideas in expreſſions drawn from his real character, and breathe all the benevolence of one who is paternally affected for the welfare of his ſubjects.

I AM not ſurprized at the attack lately received from the pen of Junius, his pen ſpares no characters. Impunity, inſtead of furniſhing him with ſuſpicion, has hardened him in effrontery. But calumny and ſedition is the characteriſtic of the age; he may have been willingly carried down the ſtream, becauſe it will land on the ſhore of popularity.

To abuſe extraordinary talents is the higheſt ingratitude that can be committed againſt the donor; it favours much of the conduct of the firſt rebel in the creation, who was both a being of the higheſt order of intelligent creatures, and was likewiſe a Devil. Had Junius urged any thing worthy of notice, unleſs it be for its malignity, he would have been indulged all the freedom of a patriot, and I would have laid aſide the King to become a diſciple.

A long letter, which has a tendency to diſturb the tranquility of my reign, is ſtretched out to its enormous length by trite maxims, and every artifice is employed to alienate the affections of my ſubjects. The charms of novelty are neglected to introduce the poiſon of malignity, and I am to be expoſed to my people for being in the ſame circumſtances as other Kings have been in before me. It has been frequently obſerved by the votaries of the people, that the voice of truth ſeldom reaches the ears of a King. This may too often be the caſe with weak and arbitrary Princes, but will my greateſt enemy, will even Junius dare to ſtigmatize me with being arbitrary or deſpotic? Has there never been a popular Miniſter in this kingdom? What is the general character of Burleigh and Walſingham? They certainly conveyed the dictates of truth to the ears of Royalty, and are ſufficient to explode the maxim of the people. A patriotic Prince may find it as difficult to be addreſſed with the falſhood of adulation, as a deſpotic one with the oracles of truth. The language of complaint is not always the language of truth; grievances may not be real; faction will create cauſes for complaint, if ſhe cannot find them already exiſting, and popular diſcontents, when traced to their ſource, may rather be the murmurs of a few diſaffected, than the real ſighs of an injured nation. The hiſtories of all nations abound with inſtances in proof of this aſſertion: Pity it is, that will not permit future ages from committing ſimilar miſtakes. The people are too ſoon ſeduced to join in the cry againſt their ſuperiors, and their paſſions are too often captivated by thoſe who were unable to have convinced their underſtanding. But I am precluded every topic which I could urge in my defence; my conduct is aſſerted to be wrong from principle, and the maxims I have learned from my youth, are ſtigmatized as pernicious. Yet ſtill I am ſaid to be naturally benevolent; but how that could be, after my habits were become pernicious by education, is a problem of which few will undertake the ſolution. It is much in my favour that my nature was originally good, as it has reſcued me from an inconveniency, that is a ſpecies of treaſon, for unleſs it had been ſo, I am told by one of my ſubjects, that they would long ſince have adopted a ſtile of remonſtrance very diſtant from the humility of complaint. What this ſtile is, let the nation judge—nay—let Junius explain. The menace is little better than the menace of ſedition. If we ſhould trace the thunderbolt to the hand from whence it was caſt, it would be found to have proceeded from the hand of Briareus, who was engaged in an attack to dethrone Jupiter. The general maxim, that the King can do no wrong, which was intended to ſecure Majeſty againſt the poiſonous ſhafts of malecontents, is wreſted to inflict wounds in my government; and too often in the natural world, thoſe gifts which were deſigned by nature to ſupport life, are converted into means of deſtroying it; the latter flows from perverſity of judgment, the former from perverſity of will. I aſcended the Throne with a ſincere and determined reſolution to give univerſal ſatisfaction to my ſubjects; I looked on myſelf as accountable to the King of Kings in the diſcharge of my duty; and when I conſidered that my will and pleaſure, and happineſs, depended on following the dictates of my conſcience, I thought myſelf well ſecured from doing amiſs. The general acclamation and joy of the nation on my acceſſion, made me promiſe myſelf that my Throne would be placed in their hearts; and when I conſidered the thorns which twined themſelves round the diadem, I imagined the people would be more ready to invite me to aſſume the ſceptre, than I really was to accept it. The brighteſt ſunſhine is too often intercepted by a cloud; I find too ſoon, that earthly glory, like light in its progreſs, is liable to fits and intermiſſions. The very means I took to ſecure general affection were urged againſt me, to deprive me of ſo, ineſtimable an acquiſition.

Declared the King of ſeveral nations, I looked upon the natives of each kingdom as my ſubjects. I thought they ought equally to participate of my affections. Impartiality demanded this, and I knew that partiality was, in a Monarch, a ſpecies of injuſtice. The comprehenſive term of being King of Great-Britain, whiſpered to me that all the ſubjects in Great Britain were equally allied to me as their Sovereign. The Tweed did not bound my dominions; thoſe that were born north of that river were as much my ſubjects as thoſe that were born nearer the place of my reſidence. My affection ſpread itſelf, like the light of the ſun, in every corner of my dominions, and I knew of no other reſtraint, no other attraction to my favours, but deſert. The North as well as the South Briton partook equally of the warmth of my bounty. I was King of both, and was bound to treat them both as my ſubjects. None but a perſon of a narrow mind could blame me for making my benevolence general. He that would blame me for this, muſt blame the ſun for ſhining upon other nations as well as his. I know indeed that ſome malecontents thought me partial, becauſe all my favours were not confined to thoſe that were born on the ſouth of the Tweed, and they ſtigmatize my generoſity with the invidious terms of predilection. I looked upon myſelf as a common father to all my ſubjects wherever diſſeminated. Surely it is not a crime in a father to let all his children have a part in his heart. So far was I from being biaſſed by any error imbibed in my education, that I diveſted myſelf of the natural predilection which every one has to the peculiar ſpot in which he was born, and I looked upon myſelf in the ſame light as the ancient ſage; I looked upon myſelf not as the citizen of the world, but as if born in every diſtrict of my dominion, and bound to careſs them with equal portions of affection. The alteration made in the ſyſtem of government, was the effect of deliberation, it does not become me to add, of wiſdom likewiſe; I do not think myſelf obliged to reveal the ſecrets of government to vindicate myſelf from the aſperſions of every one who blames my conduct. A condeſcention of this kind would unhinge every part of ſtate machinery, extirpate the very idea of ſubordination, and erect anarchy upon the ruins of order and government. It was neceſſary to change what would not be controuled, and deſpotiſm in a Miniſter was eſteemed no leſs intolerable than in a Prince; it can be no crime in a Sovereign to rule, it would be weakneſs in him to ſuffer himſelf to be ruled by a ſervant. I am blamed for diſcarding a Miniſter, who was at that time very popular, but ſure I cannot be blamed for that ſtep now, for even the people have diveſted him of the feathers with which they had dreſſed him, and have more than once pronounced him unworthy of popularity.

If my conduct may admit a vindication in theſe points, it is not leſs vindicable with reſpect to Mr. Wilkes, the God of the people's idolatry. The outrages he committed againſt my perſon, the aſperſions which he caſt upon my deareſt relations, were long ſuffered with contempt, with impunity, if not with pity. As the higheſt ſtretch of law may become injuſtice, in the opinion of the Roman moraliſt; ſo when clemency is carried too far it becomes criminal. I never thought that when I put on my Crown, I ceaſed to be a man; or that at the time when I accepted of the ſceptre, I ceaſed to be a ſon. If filial duty reigned ſtill in my heart, religion will pardon me the commiſſion of that crime: If filial duty reigned ſtill in my heart let the ſon judge, for the ſon only can judge the agonies which I felt at the aſperſions which were caſt upon her to whom I owe my birth. To defend her could be no crime, to puniſh her calumniators was to obey the call of juſtice. But even in this point, I ſuffered Royalty to ſtifle the agonies of the man, and bearing a public character, I would not ſuffer myſelf to be rouſed by leſs than a public injury. The laws ſhewed reſentment to be founded upon juſtice; the delinquent is now ſuffering no puniſhment from perſonal pique, but the puniſhment which he has called down upon his own head, by infringing thoſe ſanctions which are the bulwarks of civil life, and the only props of government.—Even in the midſt of puniſhment, I liſtened to the voice of mercy, and the lenity of my government ſhone forth, even in the pains which were inflicted upon the delinquent; in this caſe the Magna Charta and Bill of Rights were adhered to, with unexampled ſcrupulosity. The ſatisfaction awarded was rather the ſatisfaction of a private perſon, than that of a Monarch: It ſatisfied me; for *homo ſum*, &c. is as much my favourite maxim, as that of the moſt compaſſionate individual. The rays of Royal clemency were collected upon Wilkes, in greater quantities than thoſe of indignation, and it was my intention to illuminate and inſtruct, not to conſume. It is no ſurprizing thing, that he ſhould be aggrandized by his puniſhments. The lower order of mankind fix their attention more upon the ſufferings, than the crime, and when their hearts are melted into compaſſion, they in a manner forget, that the ſufferer is a criminal. It is not my intention to deſtroy, but to ſave. When the delinquent is worthy of favour, my arms are open to receive him: And if I underſtand the workings of my own heart, I would rather die to ſave the meaneſt individual, than force an individual to die to ſave me. Faction will always ſow her ſeeds in the beſt governments, why not in mine, as well as in another? It is her peculiar province to diſtort the truth which ſhe cannot annihilate: And an erroneous ſight, is ſometimes more pernicious than total blindneſs. Through her glaſs the moſt minute object appears very conſiderable, why then ſhould we wonder at the aggrandizement of Mr. Wilkes, when it is known he appears ſo, only through the microſcope of faction.

The expulſion of Mr. Wilkes and the election of Col. Luttrell, afford a wide field for cenſure to expatiate in. Like other controverted points they may be agitated a long time and may never be brought to a deciſion. The lawyers have argued the caſe pro and con; each ſide is ſanguine, each thinks himſelf in the right. But how are we to know on which ſide the truth lies, when each oppoſite party avers, that it lies on his? The only judge of theſe controverſies, the Houſe of Commons, have indeed decided the caſe. Shall I ſnatch the balance out of their hands? Shall I ſhew myſelf arbitrary, becauſe I am accuſed, falſely accuſed, of being ſo? Shall I overturn the power of Parliament, one of the pillars of the conſtitution, and take a ſtep that would give deſpotiſm, all the advantages it deſires over freedom? No! I was raiſed to govern a free people. I would ſcorn to be King over a nation of ſlaves.—The greateſt glory of an earthly King is to reſemble the King of Kings; and his ſervice is perfect freedom. It is a remarkable circumſtance in my favour, that the ſame perſons that cenſure my conduct, fix the brand of calumny upon the great ſenate of the kingdom. In days of deſpotiſm, the Monarch and the Parliament were always at variance, and it is an infallible ſymptom of civil liberty and conſtitutional rectitude, that all the three branches of the conſtitution ſhould be unanimous. Shall I cut down the prop which ſupports my palace? The voice of action may demand it, but the voice of freedom irreſiſtibly forces me to leave the national Council without controul—it ſhall be free; I would rather be enſlaved myſelf, than promote the triumphs of ſlavery: The affections of my ſubjects cannot be purchaſed too dearly: I live only to promote their welfare. While I regulate my conduct on the principles of reaſon, I am ſecure of the love of all the lovers of their country. My intereſt is inſeparable from theirs, and while they have any regard for themſelves, they cannot but have as great a one for me; the calm, the diſpaſſionate, the rational ſubject, has already aſſured me of his loyalty, I can have no other enemy but the foe to his country and the enemy of order; I can never be hated or deſpiſed while I purſue the paths of honour and juſtice. Nor ſhall my conduct be perverted by the clamours of malecontents. *Non civium ardor prava jubentium*, is a maxim that deſcribes and enobles the duty of Royalty. Inconſiſtency only can give birth to contempt; malevolence is the only parent of hatred. As I ſhall avoid both the progenitors, I am under no apprehenſions from their offspring. Aſk me not upon what part of my ſubjects I would rely for aſſiſtance. I claim the aſſiſtance of all. I claim it upon the natural right of a parent, and the ſon may as ſoon draw his ſword upon his parent, as any of my ſubjects may upon me. Ireland knows I have merited her eſteem, though the daughter, ſhe is not leſs careſſed than the mother. America may be conſidered in the ſame light. Neither of them would murmur from what they feel, but from what they have been taught. The complaints of either are not the complaints of diſtreſs, but the mere ecchoes of ſeditious demagogues. It is true they may make a noiſe, but the voice if articulate, is not ſuggeſted by a heart which hath felt a real pang. Not doubtful of finding many an unperverted ſubject in either of thoſe regions; I am ſtill leſs doubtful of my northern ſubjects. If Royal favours can ſecure fidelity, I may aſſure myſelf of theirs. When their conduct is altered from what it has been, they have a claim not only for forgiveneſs but likewiſe for reward. And having already taſted the ſweets of allegiance, they can have no cauſe for not being faithful. The army is neither my laſt nor my beſt reſource. The guards deſerve my protection, and being neareſt my perſon, cannot but claim my attention. The other regiments wiſh to be guards, and if the guards were to be ſubſtituted in their place, they would wiſh to be my guards again. This is an honour which only one part of the military can enjoy, and to grieve or grow ſullen on that account, would be to realize the fable of the conteſt between the belly and its members. The marching regiments have a ſtrong ſenſe of the great original duty they owe their country, I have no cauſe to doubt their fidelity. To doubt, would be to deſerve. Every department of the army has had all the rewards they purchaſed by their merits. Their eminent ſervices have raiſed them to eminent poſts, nor can there ever exiſt the ſame conteſt here as among the Romans; the Pretorian bands and the diſtant legions will never be at variance, and if they ſhould be, it would not be in the power of the diſtant legions, nor even of the Pretorian bands to give away the empire of Great-Britain. Which way ſoever I look, I ſee no cauſe for perplexity or diſtreſs. I have deſerved the affections of my ſubjects, and I will rely upon them. Our happineſs is interwoven, is incorporated. God has joined them together, let no mortal therefore dare to put them aſunder.—To exert prerogative to its full extent would be to procure a divorce; to exert it in a caſe in which I have no immediate concern, would be to forfeit what I value more than life, it would be to forfeit the confidence of future Parliaments, and even the confidence of all my ſubjects in general.—It is both my intereſt and my duty to prevent the three eſtates from encroaching upon the province of each other. With what face can I then begin the encroachment, or depart from the conſtitutional line which terminates the ſphere of my prerogative? The liberties taken with the preſent Houſe of Commons, deſerve no countenance, as they have no foundation. General cenſure is no cenſure at all; it is a tribute which commonly attends deſert, and it is the indication of merit likewiſe. All Parliaments have been blamed more or leſs, and till there be a poſſibility of meeting with one that ſhall pleaſe all parties, it would be in vain to ſtruggle for it. The very poſſibility is a ſtrong proof of the flouriſhing ſtate of freedom; only in a ſtate of ſlavery all ſubjects are of one opinion. *I ſhould be poor indeed, if the fortune which made me a King forbad me to have a friend.* Every one of my ſubjects is my friend, and I am and will be his. They who are convinced that the eſtabliſhment of the family of Hanover was neceſſary to the ſupport of their civil and religious liberties, were my friends and muſt ſtill be ſo. I deſire no other throne but the hearts of my people; and while I ſecure that, I ſhall fear no revolution, from a conviction that the ſame principles which brought my anceſtors to the crown, will always be powerful enough to keep it in my family.

Charles-Town, S. Carolina, *Jan.* 7.

ON Tueſday the 25th of laſt month, about half an hour paſt one in the afternoon, a dreadful fire broke out in ſome wooden buildings on the wharf next the Exchange, which continued with great violence till near four o'clock, when, by the repeated exertions and alertneſs of the fire-maſters and other inhabitants, aſſiſted by a number of men under an officer from his Majeſty's ſhip Fowey, it was happily got under, after having conſumed all the buildings from where it began, to the laſt range of Col. Beale's wharf. The damage ſuſtained is ſaid to be about 70001. ſterling. When the fire firſt appeared, the wind was to the eaſtward of north, but in a little time it very providentially ſhifted about four points to the weſtward, whereby the town was ſaved; yet the intenſeneſs and violence of the heat was ſuch as to ſet on fire the cornice of the Exchange,

and ſome houſes on the bay more than once. The great danger ariſing to this town, from houſes with chimnies and wooden buildings on the wharfs, was never more apparent, and it is with pleaſure we learn, that many of the ſtores are to be rebuilt with brick.

NEW-YORK, *February* 4.

Mr. EDMUND BURKE, in his ſpeech in the Robin-Hood Society, November laſt, ſays, "To me he ſeems to tread cloſe in the foot-ſteps of his fellow labourers in the miniſterial vineyard, and to crow over us with the ſame reaſon that they triumph over the Americans. As the injured coloniſts have begun to import, they conclude that their point is gained, and they cry out victory! But what ground have they for this exultation? The coloniſts have all along continued true to their grand original principle. As the Miniſters were not ſatisfied with the declaratory act, but reſolved to practice a right, which ſhould have been deemed only ſpeculative; as they impoſed taxes upon certain articles of commerce, the coloniſts diſcontinued the importation of theſe articles. As the Miniſters, in their great wiſdom, choſe to repeal every new tax but that on tea, the coloniſts choſe to keep pace with them in their ſcheme of reconciliation, and to re-commence the importation of the articles which were again freed of taxes. But as the Miniſters thought proper, for the ſake of preſerving the right of taxation, to continue the duty on tea, the coloniſts, in order to deny this right, thought proper to continue their aſſociations for the non importation of tea. In ſhort, they have invariably regulated their conduct by that of the Miniſters. As adminiſtration roſe in its pretenſions, America roſe. As adminiſtration relaxed, America relaxed. Nor has yet any advantage been gained over them. Though the loſs of their trade, the loſs of their affections and allegiance, has been hazarded, the quarrel is as far as ever from a determination. They have, in ſome meaſure, copied the prudence of the King of Pruſſia, one of the moſt politic Princes in Europe. When any foreign ſtate lays a tax upon any goods exported out of his territories, what does he do? He immediately lays an equivalent tax upon ſome commodity out of their country. The Americans could not directly take this ſtep, but they did what was tantamount; they entered into ſolemn agreement, to import none of the taxed goods.

Thus it appears from this deduction, that the Miniſters have no reaſon to plume themſelves upon the termination of the quarrels which they have revived in America, or upon any aſſiſtance which they are likely to derive from that quarter. Before the Americans can heartily concur in any meaſure, which it may be neceſſary for Britain to embrace at this juncture, their grievances muſt be redreſſed. The ſame irrefragible arguments which were applied by my honourable friend, to Britain, are equally applicable to them, and to the Iriſh. Their ſupport muſt be purchaſed by the removal of every cauſe of diſcontent. This is the only magic, the only charm, which can draw their affection, which can cement and unite the different members of the empire, and make it act as if inſpired by one ſoul. Inſtead, therefore, of charging the Americans with *very unwarrantable practices*, and thus threatening them with coercive meaſures, the Miniſter ought immediately to have propoſed the repeal of the tea act, and to have adopted every other ſcheme of reconciliation. Thus formed by mutual confidence and attachment, into one firm and compact body, we may look our enemies in the face. He who gives any other advice can hardly be an honeſt man, much leſs a wiſe counſellor; and the Miniſter who could not ſee and embrace this truth, is not by his abilities entitled to the ſtation which he occupies. For, if the Bourbon confederacy be an object of terror, it is certainly no juſt object of contempt. He, therefore, who will not ſtrive to exert againſt it the whole undivided ſtrength of our empire, muſt either be a foe, or a driveller."

Extracts from the votes and proceedings of the General Aſſembly of the colony of New-York.

Die Veneris 10 ho. A. M. the 28th Jan. 1771.

A meſſage from his Excellency the Governor, by his Secretary, Capt. Foy, which being read, is in the words following, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

SEEING by the proceedings of your Houſe yeſterday, that a ſum was voted for my ſalary as Governor of this province; I muſt acquaint you that his Majeſty has appointed me a ſalary out of his treaſury, in conſequence of which, I am not at liberty to receive it from the Aſſembly: therefore I deſire that the article which relates to it, in your reſolves, may be omitted.

Fort-George, Jan. 18, 1771. DUNMORE.

Wilmington; N. Carolina, *Jan.* 9.

Laſt Tueſday morning about two o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at Captain Oldfield's ſtore, at the ſouth ſide of the dock: The ſame moment that diſcovered the flames, ſhewed the impoſſibility of extinguiſhing them. The fire raged with its utmoſt violence until all the houſes in that ſquare, 15 in number, were totally conſumed. Upon the firſt alarm by the fire bell, the engine was immediately brought to the ſpot, and worked, but without effect. The inhabitants of the town and the people from the veſſels, that lay at the wharfs, ſhewed the utmoſt alacrity in endeavouring to ſtop the progreſs of the flames, and removing what could poſſibly be ſaved, but notwithſtanding every effort, a very great quantity of dry goods, rum, ſugar, molaſſes, flax-ſeed and proviſion, was conſumed.

The rapidity of the flames threatening the immediate deſtruction of Mr. Burgwin's tar-houſe, and of all the wharfs, houſes and ſtores below the dock; ſeveral Gentlemen exerted themſelves at the utmoſt riſque, inciting others by their example, manifeſting that they preferred the preſervation of ſo great a part of the property of others, to any conſideration of their own ſafety. By this laudable conduct a quantity of naval ſtores and lumber were removed amidſt an almoſt ſuffocating ſmoke, and within the ſcorching heat of the fire, which was thus prevented from further deva[illegible]. Happily the wind was eaſterly, to this circumſtance, and to the oppoſite houſe, being of brick, was in a great meaſure owing the preſervation of the houſe and ſtores of John Lyon, Eſq; Had the fire extended itſelf to that part of Front Street, the whole of Dock Street, and, in all probability, the greateſt part of the town, muſt have been reduced to aſhes. The loſs, on this melancholy occaſion, is computed at 10,000 l. proclamation money. Mr. Robeſon loſt above 1000 l. Captain Oldfield ſuffered above 600 l. This is the ſecond time that he has unhappily been a conſiderable ſufferer in this country by fire.

We are deſired to add, that the ſchooners Two Brothers, and Bedford (Simmons and Benney) both of Rhode-Iſland, have loſt all their ſails, and a great part of their rigging, which had been put into one of Mr. Robeſon's ſtores, conſumed by this fire.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 21.

LAST Saturday Evening Mr. JOHN TAYLOE CORBIN, of King & Queen County, was married to the amiable Miſs MOLLY WALLER, Daughter of BENJAMIN WALLER, Eſq; of this City.

MARIA comes, in artleſs Beauty gay,
Fly ſwift, ye little Loves, and guide her Way:
Strait to the Temple lead the charming Fair,
Where Hymen does his ſacred Rites prepare:
Twelve bridal Youths and Virgins round her move,
She, in the midſt, appears the Queen of Love:
See ſoft Confuſion trembles in her Eye,
And paints her Cheeks with the Vermilion Dye;
Unbidden Sighs ariſe, and ſwell her Breaſt.
With anxious Fear the timid Maid's diſtreſt:
Let CORBIN's Preſence all thoſe Fears remove,
In his fond Arms you every Joy will prove;
Each manly Virtue fires the noble Youth;
His Soul is fill'd with Honour, Love, and Truth.
Juno, deſcend, and bleſs the lovely Pair;
Their future Bliſs be thy peculiar Care;
May Years unnumber'd ſtill their Joys renew;
May each the Method how to pleaſe purſue;
And when the Winter of their Days arrive,
In their lov'd Offspring all their Worth revive!

To PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; *Moderator.*

SIR,

THE aſſociators in the county of Bedford being, by proper notice, convened for the purpoſe of chuſing a committee to enquire into the importations of goods, &c. agreeable to the ſecond article of the aſſociation, entered into the 22d of June laſt, have elected *John Talbot, Charles Lynch, Jeremiah Early, James Donald,* and *Robert Cowan,* Gentlemen.

To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, on the third Thurſday *in* March, *being* King William *court day, at* King William *court-houſe,*

ELEVEN hundred and twenty-five acres of exceeding fine well timbered land, lying on *Pamunkey*, below *Ruſſin's* ferry, on the main road from the court houſe to *Weſt Point*, being the land whereon Col. *Bernard Moore* formerly lived. In the laſt adverſement of this land it was, by miſtake, ſaid to be ſubject to Mrs. *Moore's* dower, but Mrs. *Moore* has already been ſatisfied for her dower, by the late Speaker's adminiſtrators; ſo that the ſubſcribers can now undertake to convey the land diſcharged from all incumbrances. At ſame time and place will be ſold, ſeveral ſlaves, which could not be carried to the ſale at *Richmond*. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to

CARTER BRAXTON,
GEORGE WEBB,
THOMAS WALKER,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
JACK POWER,
} TRUSTEES.

To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidders, on the ſecond Wedneſday *in* March, *being the day before* Caroline *court, at Col.* Bernard Moore's *plantation, in* Caroline,

THE ſtocks of cattle, hogs, corn, and fodder. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, giving bond and ſecurity, payable to Col. *Moore's* truſtees. Mr. *Samuel Red* will attend the ſale, in behalf of the truſtees.

Alſo on the ſecond *Thurſday* in *March*, being *Caroline* court day, at *Careline* court-houſe, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, 370 acres of well timbered land, with a good dwelling houſe, and all convenient out houſes, a good garden, and orchard. Thoſe inclinable to purchaſe the land, may be ſhewn the ſame by Mr. *Samuel Red*, who lives in the neighbourhood of it. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to

CARTER BRAXTON,
GEORGE WEBB,
THOMAS WALKER,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
JACK POWER,
} TRUSTEES.

SMITHFIELD, *Iſle of Wight* county, *Feb.* 8, 1771.

On Monday *the 4th day of* March *will be ſold, if fair, if not, the next fair day,*

ALL the perſonal eſtate of *Charles Driver*, deceaſed, conſiſting of a great variety of articles, among which are two ſloops, one on the ſtocks, and, when finiſhed, will carry two thouſand buſhels of corn; and the other is well found, and will carry twenty-five hundred buſhels; a large quantity of peaſe and corn, ſalt, rum, ſugar, and molaſſes; cattle, ſheep, hogs, horſes, and houſehold and kitchen furniture too tedious to mention. Bond, and good ſecurity, will be required for all ſums above twenty ſhillings, and credit will be given till the 10th of *October*.

ANNE DRIVER,
JOHN DRIVER,
} Adminiſtrators.

N. B. All thoſe that are indebted to the above eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payments; and thoſe who have any demands againſt it, are required to make them known at the day of ſale.

HAMPTON, *February* 15, 1771.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of the late GABRIEL CAY, Eſq; are deſired to make them known, to

WILSON M. CARY, Adminiſtrator.

To be LEASED on reaſonable terms,

THE GLEBE of *Meherrin* pariſh, in *Brunſwick* county, on which there are a dwelling-houſe 36 by 16, a kitchen 20 by 16, and other out-houſes. Its ſituation renders it very ſuitable for a ſtore or tavern, the houſe being moved near the road, and newly repaired, and but a few hundred yards from *Hicks's* ford. The terms may be known by applying to the Rev. *William Fanning*, and *James Wall*, jun.

Juſt imported from LIVERPOOL, *in the* Molly, *Capt.* Younghuſband, *and to be ſold at the ſubſcriber's ſhop, near the court-houſe, in* Richmond *town,*

A LARGE aſſortment of all kinds of GARDEN SEEDS, *viz.* beans, and peaſe of all ſorts; all kinds of ſmall ſeeds, colly-flower, cabbage, carrot, turnip, onion, *&c. &c.* too tedious to mention: Likewiſe all kinds of flower ſeeds. JOHN MYERS.

SURRY, *February* 14, 1771.

THE Commanding officers of the ſouthern diſtrict, are requeſted to appoint the general muſters upon the following days, when they will be waited upon by their moſt obedient ſervant,

COLIN CAMPBELL, *Adjutant.*

Surry, on *Friday* the 15th of MARCH.
Prince George, on *Monday* the 18th.
Cheſterfield, on *Tueſday* the 19th.
Cumberland, on *Wedneſday* the 20th.
Prince Edward, on *Friday* the 22d.
Amelia, on *Tueſday* the 26th.
Brunſwick, on *Friday* the 29th.
Dinwiddie, on *Monday* the 1ſt of APRIL.
Suſſex, on *Friday* the 5th.
Southampton, on *Monday* the 8th.
Iſle of Wight, on *Wedneſday* the 10th.
Nanſemond, on *Monday* the 15th.
Norfolk county, on *Monday* the 22d.
——— town, on *Wedneſday* the 24th.
Princeſs Anne, on *Friday* the 26th.

RUN away from *Williamsburg* on the 13th of *December* laſt, a Negro man named PETER, about 30 years old, is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a yelloviſh complexion, he is an artful, ſmooth, talkative fellow, can read and write, therefore it is probable he may have a forged paſs; he has been ſeen at the plantation of the late Commiſſary *Robinſon*, in *King and Queen* county, where he has ſeveral relations. Whoever apprehends, and will deliver him either to Mr. *David Lewis* in *New Kent* county, or to me in *Williamſburg*, ſhall have a reward of FIVE POUNDS. Maſters of veſſels and others are hereby forewarned from carrying the ſaid ſlave out of the country. He is outlawed.

JOHN LEWIS.

General Poſt Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

HIS Majeſty's POST MASTER GENERAL having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between *Great-Britain* and *America*) been pleaſed to add a 5th PACKET-BOAT to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New-York*, Notice is hereby given, that the MAIL, for the future, will be cloſed at the Poſt Office in *New-York*, at 12 of the Clock at Night, on the 1ſt *Tueſday* in every Month, and diſpatched by a Packet the next Day for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the DEPUTY POST MASTER GENERAL,

ALEXANDER COLDEN, SECRETARY.

FOR SALE,

THE plantation whereon I now live, containing about 600 acres of land and marſh, lying in *Richmond* county, for near a mile on the north bank of *Rappahannock* river, 18 or 20 miles below *Hobb's-Hole*, and as many above *Urbanna*. It is one of the beſt ſituations on the river below the freſhes, having an extenſive proſpect both up and down; the ſoil is good for every kind of crop that may be put into it, and particularly for wheat, I having made 90 odd buſhels from the ſeed of 9 pecks: great plenty of fiſh and fine oyſters may be got within a quarter of a mile from the door. There is on the ſaid plantation a ſmall, but very convenient and ſnug dwelling houſe, with 4 fire places; alſo Negro quarters, barns, and almoſt every other office, chiefly new; a young orchard of choice fruit, juſt beginning to bear, and an old one, which, in ſome years, produces 1000 gallons of good cyder, and 100 of brandy; belongs likewiſe to the ſame, part of a large ſwamp, which, with ſome expence, may be made one of the fineſt meadows in the country. This land is intailed, but as my eldeſt ſon is now of age, and will join me in a petition to the Aſſembly for an act to dock the intail, I have no doubt of obtaining it, upon application, which I ſhall make at the next ſeſſion, provided I can get the price it deſerves.

WILLIAM PEACHEY.

TO BE SOLD,

THE plantation well known by the name of *Pond Marſh*, in *New-Kent* county, four miles below the Brick Houſe ferry, beautifully ſituated on *York* river, commanding a large and extenſive proſpect of the river, and adjacent country; the land is good for corn, wheat, and tobacco, is well timbered, and has a fine firm marſh incloſed with a good fence, containing 300 acres, which will maintain 200 head of cattle, without feeding in winter; there are good buildings on the premiſes, very good garden, apple and peach orchards, and a good tide mill on a creek near the houſe; every thing is in good order for cropping; alſo a great plenty of fiſh, oyſters, and wild fowl. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the above, will be ſhewn the ſame, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN TOWNES.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the ſheriff of *Loudoun* county, greeting. We command you that you ſummon *Thomas Patterſon*, brother and heir of *John Patterſon*, late of *Leeſburg*, in the ſaid county, merchant, deceaſed, to appear before the Juſtices of our ſaid county court, at the court houſe thereof, on the 2d *Monday* in *December* next, to anſwer a bill in chancery, exhibited againſt him and *Fleming Patterſon*, of *Leeſburg*, merchant, by *Henry M'Cabe* of *Alexandria*, merchant, *William Craufurd*, jun. and company, merchants, *William Craufurd, Thomas Dunmore*, and company, of *Great-Britain*, merchants. And this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100 l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs *Charles Binns*, clerk of our ſaid court, the 15th day of *November*, in the 11th year of our reign, 1770.

6 m CHARLES BINNS.

THE Gentlemen, commanding officers of the militia in the middle district, will oblige me by appointing their respective general musters on the following days, viz.

Middlesex, on *Friday* the 13th of MARCH.
Gloucester, on *Monday* the 16th.
York, on *Wednesday* the 18th.
Northampton, on *Monday* the 23d.
Accomack, on *Thursday* the 26th.
Elizabeth City, on *Wednesday* the 1st of APRIL.
Warwick, on *Friday* the 3d.
Williamsburg, on *Monday* the 6th.
James City, on *Tuesday* the 9th.
Charles City, on *Thursday* the 11th.
Henrico, on *Monday* the 15th.
Goochland, on *Thursday* the 18th.
Hanover, on *Monday* the 22d.
New-Kent, on *Wednesday* the 24th.
King William, on *Friday* the 26th.
King and Queen, on *Monday the* 29th.
Essex, on *Tuesday* the 30th.

Could I possibly fix on days which would suit every county, I would with the greatest pleasure; but as the law directs the general musters to be held within the months of *March* and *April*, the most that I can do is, to begin as late in the former as to leave time to get through the whole according to law.

WILLIAM PEACHEY, *Adjutant*.

YORK, *February* 11, 1771.

THOSE indebted to the store kept by *Smith* and *Jamefon*, are desired to take notice, that the partnership expires on the first day of *April* next, and that no indulgence can be given after that time.

3 LAWRENCE SMITH.

WHEREAS, in *August* 1767, I gave my note to Col. *Andrew Lewis*, of the county of *Botetourt*, for the sum of twenty-five pounds current money, for a piece of land lying on the head branches of *Jackson*'s river, since which I have discovered he had no right to the same; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said note, as I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

DAVID FRAME.

RAN away on the 27th of *January*, an *Irish* servant man named FLORENCE FITZGERRALD, he is about 19 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, wears his own hair, which is of a brown colour, is of a fresh complexion, and as he writes a tolerable good hand, he may, perhaps, forge himself a discharge from the Captain he came in with. There were, I imagine, two of his countrymen that went off with him, viz. FLORENCE SWILAVAN, is about 50 years of age, a well set short man, and will not agree that he can speak *English*. The other is a short man, of a dark complexion, wears a red cut wig, a black coat, and breeches of the same, and has a sore in his forehead, on the edge of his hair. Whoever takes up the said *Fitzgerrald*, and conveys him to *Richmond* town, and there secures him so that I get him again, shall receive, if taken in this colony, FORTY SHILLINGS, and if out of it, THREE POUNDS, paid by EDWARD SMITH.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of the late Reverend Mr. Charles Jeffery Smith, *deceased, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at* Providence *forge, in* New Kent *county, on* Monday *the* 18*th day of* March *next*,

ONE undivided moiety of a tract of good level LAND, well timbered with pine, oak, and cypress, containing, by old surveys, 2500 acres, with the appurtenances, situate in the counties of *New Kent* and *Charles City*, on both sides of *Chickahomany* river, whereon are several plantations in good order for making grain of all sorts, which it produces very plentifully; a well built forge in good repair, with every thing necessary for carrying it on in the most profitable manner; also a well built water grist mills, with 3 pair of stones, and a bolting mill that goes by water, which are all well accustomed from both the said counties; a well built saw mill, all which works are convenient to navigation, and on a large and constant stream of water; also several dwelling-houses, with brick chimnies, a large store-house, granary, smith's shop, and many other convenient houses, all newly built in the best manner, and a good fishery. Also to be sold, at the same time and place, one half of a vessel, burthen about 1200 bushels, sundry *European* and *West-India* goods, stocks of all kinds, plank, scantling, smith's tools, and other things, possessed by Mr. *Smith*, in partnership with Mr. *William Holt*. At the same time and place will likewise be sold, a tract of good land, containing 500 acres, adjoining the former, on which is a brick dwelling-house, and sundry out-houses, a delightful situation, with an agreeable prospect; also 2 Negroes, and a large and valuable collection of books, of which Mr. *Smith* was sole owner. Credit will be allowed for one half the purchase money, for all sums above FIFTY SHILLINGS till the 30th of *April* next, and for the other half till the 30th of *October*, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, to

JULIUS KING BURBEDGE, }
BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIDGE, } Executors.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Reverend Mr. *Charles Jeffery Smith*, deceased, or to the partnership of the said *Smith* with *William Holt*, are desired to make payment before the 18th day of *March* next, or they must be sued without further notice, Mr. *Smith*'s executors having no power to grant any indulgence. All persons who have any demands against Mr. *Smith*, or the said partnership, are desired to make them known.

J. K. BURBEDGE, }
E. DANDRIDGE, } Executors.
WILLIAM HOLT.

RICHMOND, *February* 6, 1771.

I INTEND to leave this place by the 1st of *April* next, and to settle in *Williamsburg*; where I shall open a shop on the main street, near the capitol, to clean and repair CLOCKS and WATCHES, and to make and sell all sorts of GOLD and SILVER WORK, at the most reasonable rates. Those who please to employ me may depend on their work being done well, and expeditiously.

6 JAMES GALT.

NORFOLK, *February* 13, 1771.

To be SOLD at public sale, on Thursday *the* 28*th instant*,

The ship NEPTUNE,

As she now lies at *Norfolk*, with her tackle and appurtenances, an inventory of which may be seen from the subscriber. She is about 400 hogsheads burthen, and well found, most of her sails new. One half of the purchase money to be paid on or before the 10th day of *June* next, and the other half on or before the 25th day of *October* next, the purchaser giving bond, and security if required.

ARCHIBALD WHITE.

IT is hoped and expected that all those who still continue in Arrear to the late Governor's Estate, will settle their Accounts with the Treasurer some Time in the succeeding *April* General Court at farthest, that the Gentlemen appointed to manage his Lordship's Affairs in this Country may be enabled to close their Accounts, and remit whatever Balance remains to his Lordship's Executor.

3

BRUNSWICK, *January* 30, 1771.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Thursday *the* 28*th of* February *next*,

ONE hundred seventy-five acres of LAND, with good improvements thereon, being the plantation whereon the subscriber now lives. Also to be sold, or leased, 900 acres of low grounds on *Meherrin* river. Likewise 10 *Virginia* born SLAVES for ready money. The terms for the land to be agreed on at the day of sale. I desire my creditors will meet at my house the day before the sale.

SIMON TURNER.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Amherst* county, on or about the 5th of *October* last, a new Negro man slave who calls himself CHARLES, which is every word of *English* he can speak, he is a black fellow, with a smooth skin, of a middle size, well made for strength, appears to be about 28 years of age, and has a good set of teeth. He was purchased from the *Patowmeroe* the 14th of last *September*, and was one of the number judged to have had the small pox. Had on when he left me a Negro cotton jacket with buttons (both top and bottom) of brass, a pair of cotton breeches, very long, with flat metal buttons to the waistband, cotton boots, and a coarse linen cap. Whoever will deliver him to me, or secure him so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS; and if he is taken out of the colony and brought home to me TEN POUNDS current money.

JOHN JACOBS

WANTED ON CHARTER,

TO load tar and turpentine, in *North-Carolina*, a vessel about 1100 barrels burthen. For terms apply to *James Marsden*, *Norfolk*, or the subscribers at *Richmond*; who have for sale a quantity of good SEINE TWINE.

STORRS & ELLIS.

To be LET to the lowest bidder, on Thursday *the* 14*th of* March, *at* Charlottesville, *in* Albemarle,

THE building of a PRISON of brick, with two rooms below, and two above stairs. Plans, prepared for the inspection of those disposed to undertake the same, may be seen on application to

JOHN HENDERSON,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
JOHN WALKER.

DUMFRIES, *January* 1, 1771.

On the 4*th of* March *next*, *at* Prince William *court-house, will be SOLD*,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 800 acres, within three miles of *Dumfries*, on which is a neat dwelling-house, pleasantly situated, and other convenient houses for cropping. And on the 2d day of *April* next, at *Winchester*, will be sold, a tract of land in *Frederick* county, containing 200 acres, known by the name of *David Wood*'s creek. The said lands were directed by Capt. *Wm Bennett*, deceased, to be sold by his Executors, to satisfy his creditors. Long credit will be given for great part of the purchase money.

WILLIAM CARR.

AYLETT's, *October* 13, 1770.

WHEREAS Messrs. *Murdocks, Donalds*, and Co. of *Glasgow*, have discontinued their trade at this place, I hereby give notice to all those who have open accounts on my books to come and settle them; and in order to prevent disputes hereafter, bonds will be required for their respective balances, for which purpose I will attend regularly at this place during the ensuing winter and spring, unless when the General and Oyer Courts, or any of the neighbouring county courts, intervene. As personal application to every one concerned cannot be made, therefore due regard it is hoped will be paid to this advertisement. Those who fail to settle in due time must blame themselves for laying me under the necessity of bringing suits against them without further notice; as those who shew the greatest readiness to settle may expect the greatest indulgence.

The GOODS on hand will be sold by wholesale, on very reasonable terms, which may be known by applying to ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by the printer hereof,

The LAWS *of the last* SESSION *of* ASSEMBLY.

To be LET *on* CHARTER, *for any port in* BRITAIN, *or to any port to the Southward*,

THE new ship MORANT BAY, James Coutts, master, which will be ready to receive her load by the first of *February* next. Apply to the master on board, or to the subscribers, who know the terms they are disposed to charter on, or will make them easy in the matter, or of the sale of her. She has excellent accommodations for passengers.

LOGAN, GILMOUR, & Co.

NORFOLK, *December* 25, 1770.

To be SOLD at the plantation where Mrs. Robert Alcock *lives, in the county of* Culpeper, *on the last of* February *next*,

TWELVE thousand acres of LAND, lying on the fork of *Rappidan*, and *Robinson*'s river, in the said county. Credit will be given till the 25th of *October* following, the purchasers giving bond and security to the executors of the Honourable *Peter Hog*, Esq; and a discount allowed, at the rate of 6 *per cent. per ann.* for prompt payment. The land will be sold in parcels, and Mr. *Alcock* has directed me to shew it to any person who is desirous of seeing it before the day of sale.

[illegible]

THE subscriber, who has been [illegible] lately bred up to the practice of PHYSIC, and SURGERY, gives this public information that he hopes to inoculate on the 5th of September and continue till the last of *June* 1771, at his house which stands about half a mile from *Hallifax* court-house, on a healthful situation, with a very agreeable prospect. The price (as before) TWO PISTOLES, and twenty shillings per week for board. The ticket is really full, and the confinement none. Those who [illegible] home in 21 days. Those that choose to come are requested not to alter their diet, and to give timely notice, that necessary care may be taken to prevent their being disappointed. NO GREEN will be received. [illegible] per cent. The subscriber believes he may [illegible] of *eight thousand* and has hitherto [illegible] only died more from ignorance and [illegible] than from the small pox.

[illegible]

FREDERICKSBURG, *January* 20, 1770.

THE subscriber thinks proper to inform the public, that he purposes to inoculate the SMALL-POX on the 15th of *October* next, and to continue the same until the 15th of *April*, at his house, six miles from *Fredericksburg*. The situation healthful and agreeable. The terms for each person TWO PISTOLES for inoculation, and 20s. a week for board.

He flatters himself that his experience in *Europe*, and his repeated success in inoculating in this country, will render any account of his being regularly qualified, unnecessary. To those he chuses to appeal, rather than speak confidently of himself.

Patients may depend upon every necessary accommodation; for while the [illegible] and immediately inclosed not be made, any [illegible]

[illegible]

FAUQUIER county, *October* 10, 1770.

RUN away from the subscriber, the 4th of this instant, a mulatto fellow named WILL, a fine [illegible] about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 25 years of age, is much [illegible] speaking, he has a small scar [illegible] of his eyes, the [illegible] notice, it is not [illegible] which side of his face, he has a large [illegible] upon his right [illegible] occasioned by the cut of an axe. Had on when he went away a blue duffil coat lined with red flannel, an old shirt and trowsers, a felt hat about half worn, a pair of coarse shoes [illegible] with brass buckles. He took with him a pair of fine drill breeches, two waistcoats, one a light coloured [illegible] and the other a [illegible] stroy, and an ozenbrigs [illegible] He has work'd some time at the carpenters and cooperage trade, though not much at either, but is a tolerable good turner, and has taken with him several of his tools, though as they may be [illegible] to carry he probably may sell them, and being an artful subtle fellow, imagine he will go [illegible] as possible, to prevent suspicion. Having reason to believe, from the information of his companions, that he intends to steer his course for the back country or the upper part of *Maryland*, I will give to any person that will deliver the said fellow to me in [illegible] county, near the court-house, 5l. reward if taken upon this county or any of the adjacent counties, if out of the colony, 5l. besides what the law allows.

[illegible]

Indian creek, *Northampton* [illegible] *October* 10, 1770.

RUN away from the subscriber three [illegible] fellows, viz. a dark [illegible] named HALL, about 5 feet 9 inches high, is well [illegible] about 25 years old, by trade a [illegible] also a [illegible] about the same size, named LEWIS, one of them has been broke, which occasions a [illegible] he is brother of *Allsbrook*'s, and are supposed to be together; also a Negro about 30 years old, named WILL, by trade a carpenter, about 5 feet 6 inches high, is supposed to be about York. Whoever will deliver them to me shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward for each, besides what the law allows.

JOHN SMITH.

TAKEN up on [illegible] by the subscriber, in *Chesterfield* county, near *Fredericksburg*, on the 1st of *May*, 1771, a black grey horse, marked as follows, the right ear half cropped on the upper side, and the left ear half cropped on the under side. He was in very good order, and weighed act 1028 lb. The owner is desired to apply to JOHN THOMPSON.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main-Street. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12/6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inserted for 3s. the First Week, and 2s. each Time after: and long ones in Proportion.